Equal Rights

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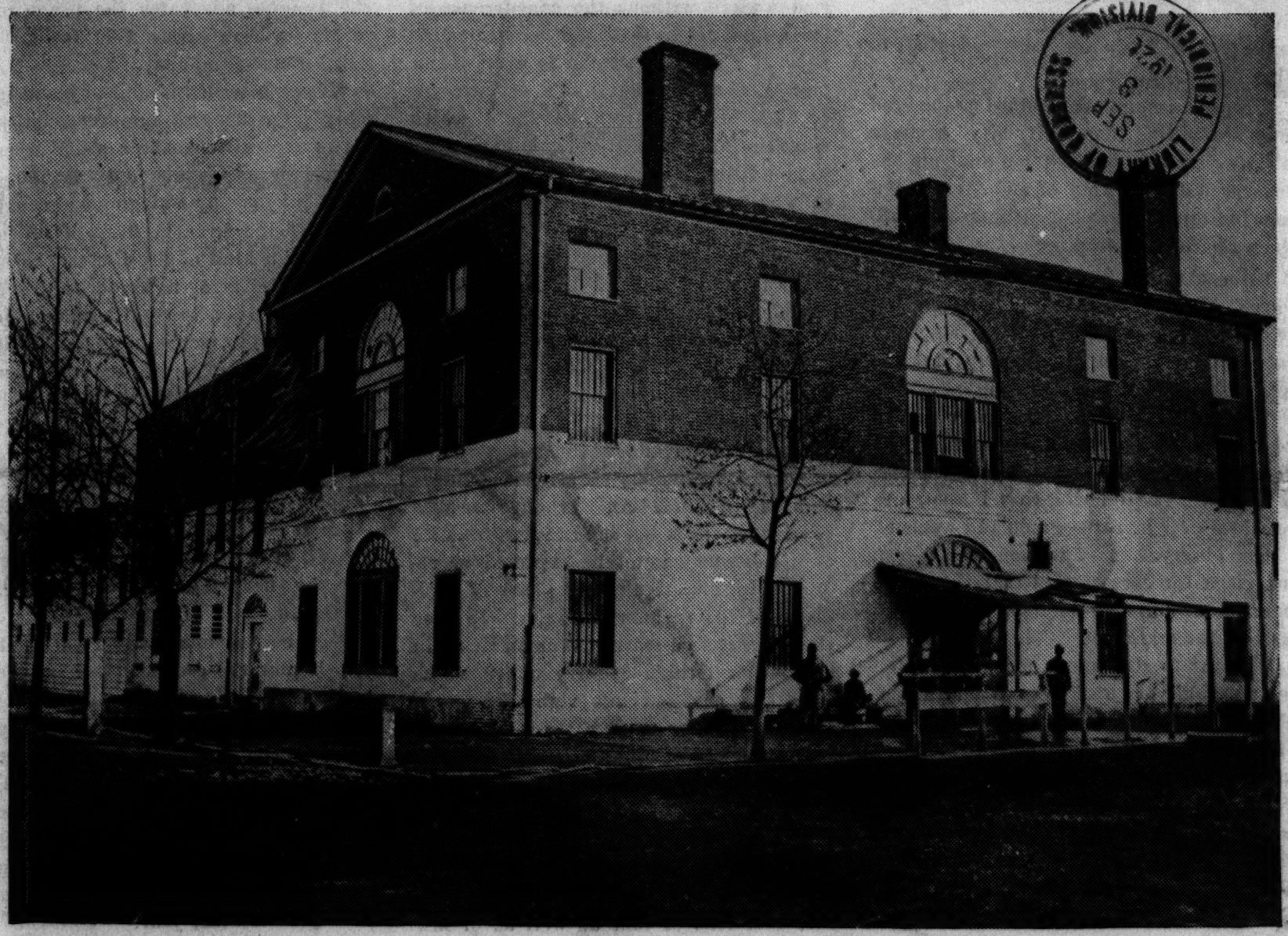

Courtesy of the Washington Sunday Star.

The Old Brick Capitol, Now National Woman's Party Headquarters.

From a Photograph Taken in 1865.

Feminist Notes

Homes and Careers

METHODS of reconciling homes and careers were outlined by two American women at the convention of the International Federation of University Women meeting in Amsterdam, Holland, in July. Dr. Elizabeth Baker, a professor at Columbia University, told of the attempts being made in the United States to solve the problem of the woman with both a home and a job.

Mrs. Frank Gilbreth, the mother of eleven children and the head of an engineering concern, who lives at Montclair, New Jersey, declared that "job analysis and proper husbands" are essential to this reconciliation.

Proper husbands she defined as the kind who are willing to go "fifty-fifty" to make a wife's career possible; job analysis she interpreted as a kind of industrial engineering applied to dishwashing and children's baths and feeding.

"Housekeeping and much of the family care," Mrs. Gilbreth said, "present the same problems as industries. They are more simple with a larger group; a dozen are easier to deal with than one.

"University women," she asserted emphatically, "make the finest mothers. I do not believe college women are enemies of homes. The finest homes I know are presided over by college men and women."

Her observation of women who forego marriage for careers was that they were usually as unhappy as those who forego careers for marriage.

"I want to see women make real intellectual achievements," Mrs. Gilbreth concluded, "but I do not want lost as mothers of the race and heads of homes the finest intellectual type—the university women."

Dr. Ellen Gleditsch of Norway, a member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, was elected president of the International Federation.

Australian Women's Program

THE Women's Service Guilds of Western Australia included the following resolutions among those adopted at their conference May 18-19:

Women's claim to real equality of liberties, status, and opportunities in the family and society and as fellow-citizens with men in the common service of the State.

Equal moral standard.

Equal pay for equal work, and the right to work.

Appointment of a woman probationary officer for the Children's Court.

Endowment of motherhood.

Disabilities of Married Women

THE business world is concerning itself with the legal disabilities of married women. The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange has investigated the legal obstacles to the wife's engaging in business transactions.

The committee's investigation showed that there are sixteen States in the United States in which the disability of married women to transfer title to securities has been removed only in part.

In one State, the committee found, securities cannot be transferred by a married woman without the concurrence of her husband. In several other States the right of a married woman to make transfers without her husband's concurrence depends upon extraneous facts which must be established in order to enable her to give title. Since many married women in whose names stock is registered live abroad, the laws of foreign countries also have to be taken into account.

"It is true," says E. H. H. Simmons, president of the Stock Exchange, "that in many cases no harm would be done by a change in the rules of the Exchange whereby a stock certificate in a married woman's name, but with a blanket assignment by her, would be held a good delivery. Nevertheless, all conditions must be borne in mind. An Exchange member to whom stock is tendered in performance of a contract cannot be expected or required to investigate the place of residence of the registered holder. In case the latter were a married woman living in a State or foreign country under whose laws the husband has rights in stock standing in her name, a transfer by her would not divest him of such rights, and thus the purchaser of the stock would not necessarily acquire good title.

"An added difficulty lurks in the fact that legal residence may be a difficult matter to determine and thus very difficult questions of fact as well as of law may readily arise. The purchaser cannot be expected to go into these questions.

"In most cases where a defect in title appeared after the acceptance of securities a person whose title was called into question might be protected by the selling broker. Yet this protection might not always be available, and if it were not, a very unfortunate situation might develop. In consequence, if a purchaser were compelled by the rules of the Exchange to accept from his broker a stock certificate in the name of a married woman living under a jurisdiction whose laws limited her powers, he might well feel that the rules of the Exchange did not properly safeguard his rights."

Women Deacons in the Anglican Church

THE League of the Church Militant, an English Feminist organization in the Anglican Church, protests against the attitude of the bishops and other church officials upon the occasion when more than 100 deaconesses met, with other people, to celebrate the restoration of the diaconate to women. None of the deaconesses were called upon at this meeting in their honor to read the lessons or the prayers, or even to carry the processional cross.

The *Church Militant,* official organ of the League, advocates the usage of the term "women deacons" rather than "deaconesses," and says:

"It seems a mental and physical impossibility for some of our ecclesiastical superiors to call a spade a spade when the woman deacon is under discussion. Can it be that they, by ambiguous phraseology, desire their hearers to think of the female spade as a kind of fireside shovel, useful maybe for clearing up cinders and keeping the hearth tidy, but quite on a different footing to the masculine spade which is undoubtedly and in very truth—a *spade?*"

The League of the Church Militant urges equal status for the men and the women serving their church in the office of deacon.

Woman Reports Turkish News for A. P.

ONE of the exceedingly few women on the news staff of the Associated Press, and one of the very few women foreign correspondents is Priscilla Ring, who is now the correspondent of the Associated Press in Turkey. Miss Ring has been in Turkey three years, serving for two years as a teacher in the American College for Women in Constantinople, and for one year as correspondent for the Associated Press. Doubtless Miss Ring has been the source of the large amount of Feminist news which has come out of Turkey in the last year.

Women Barristers in Holland

ALTHOUGH the population of Holland is only 7,000,000, there are 350 women barristers in active practice, and a number of women in both houses of Parliament.

Women in the Reichstag

THIRTY-THREE of the 493 members of the German Reichstag are women. Many hold important committee appointments.

India's Woman Barrister

CORNELIA SORABJI, the first Indian woman barrister, has recently conducted her first case in an Indian court.

What, Not Prodigies?

By Sue S. White

ONE day last week a friend handed me a newspaper clipping of an editorial from a metropolitan newspaper. Five words toward the middle of the column struck my eyes at once: "The prodigy was only 19." I laughed. I am still laughing. For, just at that moment, I held in my hands the afternoon paper saying: "New York woman, mother of two, 27, nears record of Ederle, beats time record of men swimmers."

Prodigy? I had heard the word hundreds of times within the past few weeks, as applied to Gertrude Ederle. I had heard it on the lips of young sleek-haired clerks. I had seen it in news stories and editorials written in masculine conceit.

I had marked the ingenuity of man's delusion of superiority, being spent upon the effort to make a *prodigy* of the first woman swimmer to conquer the English Channel. I had been reminded of the sense in which the word "sport" is used by agriculturists and other scientists, and given by Webster as "a sudden spontaneous deviation or variation from type." I had heard "Yes, Ederle was a good sport, a game little prodigy, all honor and credit to her, but hers was an individual achievement and nothing for Feminists to take to heart." That was fast becoming the dominant note of men's discussion of her record-breaking feat.

THEN on the heels of Gertrude Ederle's homecoming and well deserved welcome, another New York woman, Amelia Gade Corson, came in as a close second on the channel swim, also breaking the men's record.

This "prodigy"—(Prodigy No. 2) happens to be 27 and the mother of two children. There is a new recruit to the ranks of "sudden spontaneous deviations from type," a new "sport" among the tadpoles of the channel! May we Feminists take it calmly and in all humility and with due respect to the phenomena of nature known as "prodigies"!

My mind goes back to the days of childhood (before Prodigy No. 1 was born), when the movement for dress reform began to bear fruit. There was then just setting in the reaction against tight lacing, heavy bustles, cramped feet, numerous long heavy petticoats, and all the senseless paraphernalia of feminine attire of preceding generations, when women were literally and bodily bound into a state of physical helplessness and subjection. In those days the bicycle, with alterations, found its way into women's hands. The "bike" was considered proper for ladies, if the cross-piece was lowered far enough not to suggest anything above the feet. Croquet was not unladylike, and one could mount a horse side-ways if one wore a long skirt that concealed the feet. The mills of the gods were moving.

WE now have had, if we figure up the years carefully, perhaps just about a decade of general freedom for women's lungs and legs; hardly yet a decade of general athletic development. We are just now starting in on a general clearing up of the psychological handicap of the "weaker sex" tradition. What a tremendous power of constructive suggestion there is in the very name of Gertrude Ederle for the minds of the growing girls of today. It means to the little tom-boy girl (most girls are "tom-boys" these days), that she will not have to fold up the long stretch of her strong active muscles and put them to sleep on donning her first long dress. There isn't any long dress to don. No hair to pile up high on her head. Tight shoes, hair rats, bustles, heavy petticoats, steel strait-jackets — she sees only as curiosities of a former age. Best of all, she knows, and knows to a certainty, that the strength and energy that she feels is her birthright and not for childhood alone, but for enjoyment through girlhood, womanhood, motherhood. She can never be fooled as her older sister was fooled, into becoming a house-flower on entering her teens. Nor will she be misled by talk of prodigies. She will use her muscles. She will use her body. She will use her head. She will live.

I wonder if she will ever attain complete psychological freedom from the idea of physical inferiority. If she does, will she be able to hold it?

WHAT really does rest in the future as conditions change and traditions fall? Is it unreasonable to expect that life will teach and science admit, in the final realization of woman's freedom, an equality of physical health and fitness? Or will the pendulum swing the other way, beyond equality? Will the function of child-bearing, once argued so vociferously as an evidence of woman's weakness, come to be recognized as an evidence of her strength? Will it be given a proper value in the reckoning of the relative physical worth of the sexes? Or will the tide of thought and experience bear to the extreme where it will be held that nature makes woman, for these purposes and in some ways, the stronger sex, if given the freedom to develop her physical temperament?

The great sin and imbecility of the human race has been this setting off, man against woman, of false and delusive valuations of sexual characteristics. Will the same error come again, on the other side of the computation and woman be given the larger measure, the higher place, accorded a superiority of spirit or strength?

Of this, there appears no imminent danger. There is, however, some expectation—and I shall call it hope—that some time it will be seen that men and women are essentially very much alike. Physical feats like those of Miss Ederle and Mrs. Corson permit one to think so.

GIRLS and boys—growing boys and girls—today are talking of Ederle and Corson, arguing about them, fighting about them, thinking about them. Who can say what changes are to come?

WILL ROGERS REFLECTS ON "THE WEAKER SEX"

Copyright, 1926, by the New York Times Co.
Special Cable to the New York Times.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

London, August 28. — Another American woman just now swam in from France. Her husband was carried from the boat suffering from cold and exposure. She has two children, the smallest a girl, who is swimming over tomorrow.

Yours for a revised edition of the dictionary explaining which is the weaker sex. WILL ROGERS.

Equal Rights

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 11.
House Joint Resolution Number 81.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 8, 1925, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 16, 1925, by Representative D. R. Anthony.

The Value of Our Headquarters

REAL estate estimators say that the building and site which constitute the National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party have increased in value from $156,000, for which they were purchased in 1922, to a half million. This is due to the improvements made by the National Woman's Party, and the added dignity given to the site as a result of the Woman's Party's establishment there.

But no one can estimate the value our National Headquarters is and will forever be to the women of the United States and the rest of the world. When the Woman's Party was a temporary organization, formed to achieve an immediate purpose, it never owned its own home, but paid about $1,000 a month in rent. It three times moved its headquarters during that eight-year successful struggle for Woman Suffrage.

Now, however, the National Woman's Party is organized on a permanent basis, for the benefit of women always, and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, our National President, has given the beautiful and historic buildings, located on a site exceeded in dignity only by that of the Capitol and the White House, as National Headquarters for the permanent service of women.

When women of other countries come to the United States to seek information of the work of American Feminists, it is to the National Headquarters of the Woman's Party that they come. Our Headquarters is rapidly becoming an international center for those interested in the Feminist movement, as well as the American home of the campaign for Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

Since it became known that our National Headquarters, once the Capitol of our country, and always linked closely with the history of the Nation, might be razed and the site used for the building to be erected to house the United States Supreme Court, protests began to pour in from everywhere, not only from members of the National Woman's Party, but also from members of various patriotic organizations who think that to destroy the "Old Brick Capitol," the Civil War prison, the place where John C. Calhoun died, would be no less than vandalism.

There are two reasons why those historic buildings at 21-23 First Street Northeast, on Capitol Hill, should be preserved forever. One reason is that they are national historic shrines which should be preserved for the future, and which the National Woman's Party has undertaken to preserve.

The other is that they are dedicated to freedom and equality, two dearly beloved principles of American idealism, and they are a permanent gift to women, to be used for their benefit always.

The love of American women for freedom and equality has gone into the restoration and the furnishing of our National Headquarters. Gifts of furniture of early American construction, of beautiful design, and of historic value have been made. The buildings themselves, and everything in the buildings, from the new plaster on the walls to every piece of furniture, have been given by women who love liberty for the sake of providing a home for the movement which will secure to all women in America Equal Rights, with equal liberties, and equal responsibilities, and equal opportunities.

Protected from Their Protectors

THE press reports that Chicago has adopted a curfew law whereby unescorted girls under 18 years old may not walk upon the streets of that city after midnight . The reason given is that a large number of attacks have been made upon young women.

Girls who work at night and have legitimate business on the streets after midnight will be furnished with identification cards supplied by their employers. Doubtless many girls between 16 and 18 are employed by the telephone companies and other such institutions at night, and the employers might, perchance, not like to be required to go to the expense of printing and issuing identification cards.

It seems to denote a strange confession of impotence on the part of the Chicago municipal government when the innocent must be restrained as a protection from the guilty.

Or, if the young must be protected—and often they must—why does Chicago assume that it is only young girls who are endangered by being abroad after midnight? We have read of attacks upon young boys in Chicago.

If Chicago cannot diminish crime except by restricting the innocent, it should make its curfew law apply alike to both sexes of the same age.

This National Shrine Must Be Saved

SHOULD the United States Building Commission and the Congressional Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds choose the corner of First and A Streets Northeast as the site for the building to house the United States Supreme Court, as has been suggested, not only would the National Woman's Party lose its National Headquarters given by its president, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, for the permanent service of women, but the United States would lose a national shrine rich in treasured memories of our country's history.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is reported as preferring this site above all others for the location of the Supreme Court Building. It is a beautiful and dignified location, across from the Capitol and the Library of Congress, and it is easy to see why it might be chosen for the site of an important Government building.

But to those who feel that our country should preserve wherever possible those buildings which have figured importantly in our nation's development, little that the future might build on this site could compensate for the loss that would result from the destruction of the building which for more than a century and a quarter has been linked with the brave and gay as well as the sad and dark moments of our country's life.

PARTICULARLY throughout the first century of the existence of the building at 21-23 First Street Northeast, the distinguished men and women who made the history of the United States passed constantly in and out the magnificent doors—themselves relics of the first Capitol of our country—leaving behind them memories time can never efface, if the building remains and is preserved as the National Woman's Party will preserve it. Similarly today, in and out its doors pass those women from many countries who are remaking the status of women and bringing about the final equality and freedom of women the world over.

Even before this building became the Capitol of our country in 1815, the site was the scene of historic events. In 1800 Tunneliff's Tavern stood in the rear of the large plot of land on which the Woman's Party Headquarters and its lovely gardens are now located. When President Adams came to Washington from Philadelphia he lodged at this hotel, which faced on A Street.

But it was following the War of 1812 that the corner at the intersection of First and A Streets became the real center of our Government. After the Capitol, the White House, and the Treasury were burned on August 24, 1814, by the British, a bitter controversy arose over the location of the new Capitol. Washingtonians fought strenuously the proposal of Representative Jonathan Fiske of New York that the Capitol be removed to a more remote city inland, to be less liable to attacks from a foreign enemy.

Throughout the country resounded the cry, "Let Congress put a canvas over the Capitol and sit in its ruins rather than move it from the District of Columbia!" In the spring of 1815, citizens of the District of Columbia headed by Daniel Carroll and William Law, memorialized Congress urging the prompt rebuilding of the Capitol. A group of citizens hastily arranged plans and constructed the building which was offered as a temporary Capitol while the new Capitol was being built. In it were placed the doors which a loving people had saved from the burning Capitol.

CONTRIBUTIONS of money or furniture to help in the preservation of this national historical shrine and this center for the Feminist movement are needed. Contributions of money and offers of furniture should be sent to Florence Bayard Hilles, Room 4014 DuPont Building, Wilmington, Delaware.

THE building was begun in July, and completed in time for Congress to convene on December 11, 1815. The building, now the National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party, was 45 feet wide and 75 feet long. The House of Representatives sat on the second floor, with galleries above it. In those days private citizens—including women—were allowed to listen to proceedings of the House from the floor itself. The Senate sat in the room at the corner of First and A Streets, now the dining rooms of the National Woman's Party. This room was then, as today, 15 x 45 feet in size.

Henry Clay of Kentucky presided over the House of Representatives as Speaker, and John C. Gaillard of South Carolina presided over the Senate as president *pro tempore* of that body, the Vice-President having died. Charles Cutts of New Hampshire was secretary of the Senate.

Among the other distinguished members of Congress while it met in the "Brick Capitol" were: Senators Samuel W. Dana and David Daggett of Connecticut; Senators Jeremiah Morrow and Benjamin Ruggles of Ohio; Senators Outerbridge Hoosey and William H. Wells of Delaware; Senators Charles Tait and William W. Bibb of Georgia; Senators James Noble and Waller Taylor of Indiana; Senators W. T. Barry, Isham Talbot, and Martin D. Harden and Representatives Benjamin Harding and W. P. Duvall of Kentucky; Senators Robert H. Goulds-borough and Robert G. Harper and Representatives Alexander Hansen, William Pinckney, and Lowndes of Maryland; Senators James Barbour and A. T. Mason and Representatives George Tucker and Philip P. Barbour of Virginia; Senators Rufus King and Nathan Sanford of New York; Senators James B. Varnum and Christopher Gore and Representative Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts; Senators Jeremiah Mason and Thomas W. Thompson and Representatives Daniel Webster, Bradbury Cilley, William Hale, Roger Vose, J. Wilcox, and C. H. Atherton of New Hampshire; Senator John Taylor and Representative John C. Calhoun of South Carolina; Senators Abner Laycock and Jonathan Roberts and Representative Samuel D. Ingham of Pennsylvania; Senators J. R. Howell and William Hunter of Rhode Island; Senators George W. Campbell and Jesse Wharton of Tennessee; Elbridge Gerry of New York; John Tyler; William Henry Harrison; and John Randolph.

Mississippi Territory sent William Lattimore, Missouri Territory sent John Scott and Rufus Easton, and Illinois Territory sent B. Stephenson and N. Pope as delegates to this Congress.

AN interesting and characteristic story is told concerning Henry Clay and the inauguration of President Monroe, which took place on a platform erected for the purpose on the A Street side of the Brick Capitol, as the building came to be called. It was the first outdoor inaugural ceremony since the first inauguration of George Washington, which took place in New York City. The Senate chamber was not large enough for the purpose, and it was proposed to use the House of Representatives, which had larger quarters and galleries on the second floor.

Then it was suggested that the chairs of the Senate, upholstered in red velvet, be moved to the House of Representatives to lend dignity and pomp to the occasion. Thereupon Henry Clay, it is said, exclaimed in his most vigorous manner, "This country is too democratic to permit red velvet chairs ever to enter the House of Representatives. If you must have red velvet chairs, have the inauguration outdoors." And outdoors it was held, because the Speaker of the House of Representatives thought red velvet too regal for the House of Representatives of a democratic country.

So, on March 4, 1817, President-elect

Monroe, a former Colonel in the Army, Secretary of State, and Secretary of War, rode on horseback with an escort of officials and soldiers from the old building, known today as the Arts Club, down Pennsylvania Avenue, to what was then called Congress Hall, now the National Woman's Party Headquarters, arriving a little before noon. At the same hour members of the Supreme Court and others entered the Senate Chamber on the first floor, and here Daniel D. Tompkins of Albany, New York, was made Vice-President of the United States, Chief Justice John Marshall administering the oath. Then the President, the Vice-President, Justices of the Supreme Court, and other dignitaries escorted the President-elect, James Monroe of Virginia, to a temporary portico, and there Monroe took the oath of office as fifth President of the United States.

TWO years later, on December 7, 1819, the new Capitol was ready to be occupied by Congress, and the Brick Capitol ceased to be the seat of the legislative branch of our Government, but it did not lose its place in the history of the country.

It was promptly transformed into a hostelry which was frequented by the leading figures of the period between the War of 1812 and the Civil War. Old documents and newspapers testify to the prominence which the building, now National Woman's Party Headquarters, played in the Government, for Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, and others lived or met their friends at this center of political life.

The last days of the life of John C. Calhoun were spent here, and Daniel Webster came to call upon him here early in March, 1850, to ask him if he could come to the Senate to hear the speech that has become famous as the "Union and Constitution" address. Calhoun told him that he feared he could never leave his room again.

But on that day, March 7, 1850, as Webster rose to make his speech, he saw the tall, gaunt figure of Calhoun enter the Senate chamber, with his cape thrown over his shoulder. Once or twice more he was seen in the Senate before his death occurred in the famous old Brick Capitol on March 31, 1850.

FITTINGLY enough, it was in the building now National Woman's Party Headquarters that Anne Royall, intrepid reporter, started and edited the first paper in America owned by a woman. Miss Royall was a Virginian, and the story of the interview she virtually forced John Quincy Adams to give her while he was taking his morning swim in the Potomac has become a legend. By hiding in the bushes until he was in the midst of his swim, and far removed from his clothes, she "picketed the President" until he gave the interview on the bank situation which she sought. This was the first interview a President of the United States ever gave to a woman—but she had to sit upon his clothes to trap him into answering her questions, thus setting an example for militant action.

During the years of 1860-1865 the building was used as a Federal prison for political prisoners. Here were confined, in a somewhat mild fashion, history says, the prisoners of the Civil War, both Southern spies and Northern deserters. Belle Boyd, whose ghost still haunts the place, according to romantic stories, was incarcerated here, the only Confederate woman spy brought to the Capitol for imprisonment. Miss Boyd was a lady of great social charm, who entertained General Nathaniel Banks and his staff officers while Stonewall Jackson defeated his army in the Shenandoah Valley.

Here, too, Mrs. Suratt was held in connection with the assassination of President Lincoln, and from this building she went to her execution. Captain Henry Wirz, keeper of Andersonville Prison, was executed in the yard, probably upon a scaffold at the south end.

The picture upon the cover of EQUAL RIGHTS shows the Headquarters as it appeared at this time. Except for the bars which defaced its lovely deep windows, this picture shows the house virtually as it was when it was "The Little Brick Capitol."

AFTER the Civil War, however, the house was divided into three buildings, and one, now No. 21, was bought by Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court, and used as his home; another, No. 23, was Mrs. Condit-Smith's home; and the third, No. 25, at the corner of First and A Streets, was General Dunn's home.

It was in the gardens of our Headquarters that General Leonard Wood, as a young officer, was married to Louise Condit-Smith.

During this period the houses were the scenes of brilliant social life, but later they fell into some decay, and it is the National Woman's Party which has restored them to their quiet and dignified beauty, and has made them again the scene of important and pleasant events.

Following the reorganization of the National Woman's Party as a permanent organization devoted to the interests of women, Mrs. Belmont, our National President, bought the houses in 1921 and presented them to the Woman's Party as Headquarters for women's work for freedom. The buildings were dedicated on May 21, 1922, with Marie Moore Forrest, eminent pageant director, in charge of the ceremonies. Women from all parts of the country participated in the exercises, the streets being closed to traffic to permit the large crowds to witness the dedication ceremonies. The Marine Band played, and Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, and Senator Thaddeus Caraway of Arkansas delivered addresses.

Relics of the evolution of women's struggle for equality, greetings from the governors of the various States, from women's organizations throughout the world, from eminent representatives of foreign countries, and from all professions and occupations were placed in the cornerstone.

During the Interparliamentary Union conference in Washington last fall, men and women of many nations gathered daily at our National Headquarters. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, who was our guest in the International Suite during the conference, phased the spirit of the house when she called it "a living center of union."

Many of the women with whom Alice Paul conferred in Europe when she and Mrs. Belmont were forming the International Advisory Council had learned more completely of the work of the Woman's Party through having been guests at Headquarters. Among these were Gabrielle Duchene and Marguerite Dumont of France; Lida Gustava Heymann, Dr. Helen Stegemann, a member of the Reichstag, and Dr. Anita Augspurg, all of Germany; and Dorothy Evans of England, the secretary of the Federation of Civil Servants. Others from abroad who have visited the National Woman's Party Headquarters and have become interested in its work are Helena Normanton, British barrister; Mary Sheepshanks, former editor of the *International Suffrage News;* Mme Charaoni, Feminist leader of Egypt; Miss Gissing of Denmark; Dr. Telene Stoecker of Germany; Miss Wynblath of Norway; Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Holland, and scores of other women who have attended gatherings here.

NOW this building—again a unit after its period of division into three houses—is threatened in spite of its historic background. No decision has yet been made as to the location of the Supreme Court Building, but the Building Commission may decide at any time. Construction of the Supreme Court Building cannot be begun for about four years, as the appropriations out of the $50,000,000 to be spent on public buildings in the District of Columbia have been alloted for the first three-and-a-half years of the five-year building program.

It is the hope of the National Woman's Party and of patriotic women throughout the country that this national shrine can be retained, and can continue to play its distinguished part in American life.

The Restoration and Furnishing of the "Brick Capitol" by the National Woman's Party

IT IS amazing to see what has been accomplished, with so little time and money, in the restoration of National Woman's Party Headquarters into a place of beauty and distinction. It is to Florence Bayard Hilles, national chairman of the Housefurnishing Committee; Mary K. Macarty, secretary of the committee; and the women all over the country whose feeling for National Headquarters has prompted gifts of furniture and money that credit for this transformation must be given.

In four years, with comparatively little money, National Headquarters with its quiet spacious rooms looking through magnificent trees to the Capitol, and with its historic background, has been retrieved and made into a place that one instantly recognizes as the abode of persons of taste and a feeling for the memories of the past as well as the aspirations of the future.

Of course, not all the work is yet done. Several halls remain to be redecorated, a few bathrooms to be installed, some more rooms and offices to be furnished.

"But in time," Mrs. Hilles says, "we shall make of it an extraordinarily lovely meeting place for women of the world. Our beautiful gardens lend themselves to the most delightful conditions for friendly intercourse. It is now a distinctive and dignified home for the Equal Rights movement."

Such has been the interest of women all over the country in this center for women that only interesting and valuable furniture has been given. Historic pieces of furniture, such as the bed in which Abraham Lincoln slept; the huge four-poster in which President Polk slept, and which his family gave to the Tennessee Room; the chair that belonged to Mrs. McKinley; a number of beautiful and interesting historic pieces of furniture, given by Mrs. Valentine Winters of Ohio for the Ohio Room; the desk that was used in the House of Representatives many years ago, given to the National Woman's Party by the Dean of Corcoran Art Gallery; the chair used by Elizabeth Cady Stanton; the andirons formerly used by Senator Jacob H. Gallinger in his Sandwich (New Hampshire) home, the table from the Thomas Bailey Aldrich home, and the chair that belonged to Tobias Lear, secretary to George Washington—all in the New Hampshire Room; several Adams chairs and Colonial four-poster beds, given by Mrs. George Pflaster of Virginia; the bookshelves that belonged to Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court; the huge Queen Elizabeth clock,

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES

OF DELAWARE, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSEFURNISHING COMMITTEE, UNDER WHOSE DIRECTION THE HISTORIC HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY ARE BEING RENOVATED AND FURNISHED.

made in honor of the first visit of Queen Elizabeth to Warwick Castle, and lent to the Woman's Party by Hazel Nyman of the District of Columbia; beautiful furniture from Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont's Long Island home; and dozens of other interesting and beautiful pieces of furniture suitable to the period of the house.

The busts of Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, by Adelaide Johnson; the bust of Mrs. Belmont, also by Adelaide Johnson, and the figure, "The Thinking Woman," by Edith Odgen Heidel, a student of St. Gaudens, are all advantageously placed in Headquarters.

The three large rooms downstairs, one where the Senate sat from 1815 to 1819, finished as a dining-room by the District of Columbia Branch; another to be completed by William Randolph Hearst in memory of his mother, Phebe Apperson Hearst; and the third finished as a memorial to the spirit of the Founders of the National Woman's Party — all are rooms of quietness and dignity, with open fireplaces lending to their cheerfulness, and lovely rugs and hangings enhancing their beauty and comfort.

The reception office has been completed as a gift from Burnita Shelton Matthews, secretary of the Mississippi Branch. Colorado redecorated the reading and writing room in the middle house, on the first floor. The treasurer's office is now being refinished and remodeled.

Ohio, Delaware, Virginia, New Hampshire, Michigan, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Missouri, Maryland, Connecticut, Georgia, New York, Seneca Falls, Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico, Cuba, and South Carolina rooms are all either completed or under way.

New York is remodeling and furnishing a large room to house the magnificent Feminist library, the most complete in the world, which has been given by Mrs. Belmont and is now stored in Washington awaiting the completion of the room. Valuable bookcases have been contributed by Mrs. John W. Alexander; four antique rosewood chairs and four Hancock chairs have been contributed by Mrs. John Jay White of New York, who has taken the responsibility for remodeling and furnishing the library. It will face on Maryland Avenue and the East Garden of the Party.

Seneca Falls furnished the office of the president. In it are the Justice Field bookcases; the Elizabeth Cady Stanton chair; two hooked rugs, given by Mrs. John Jay White; a table, a lamp, and two chairs lent by Nina Allender; and the pioneer Feminists' busts.

Wisconsin has furnished two rooms to form the International Suite. One of these is the Wolcott Memorial Room, the gift of L. J. R. Wolcott, M.D., in memory of her husband, Brigadier-General Erastus B. B. Wolcott. Dr. Wolcott was a pioneer Suffragist, and a friend of Susan B. Anthony.

Tennessee's Room is dedicated to Mrs. Crozier French, the State's pioneer Feminist.

Jessie Dell, United States Civil Service Commissioner, has taken the responsibility for furnishing the Georgia Room.

The Maryland Room was furnished by J. St. Clair Hill in memory of his wife, Leonore Caldwell Benson Hill.

All these rooms are furnished in characteristic early American furniture, given by Woman's Party members and friends in the respective States.

When she was a guest at National Headquarters last winter, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, an English member of our International Advisory Council, and a leading Feminist, inaugurated the custom of each guest's leaving to National Headquarters some gift as a souvenir of her visit. Several guests have given books. Katherine Anthony, author of "Catherine the Great" and "Margaret Fuller," planted flowers as her gift. Gertrude Robey of Virginia and Carrie Harrison have given many beautiful plants for the garden.

Mrs. Richard Wainwright has been a most loyal worker in the remodeling, furnishing, and maintenance of National Headquarters.

Among those who contributed to furnishing the lovely drawing-room in commemoration of the spirit of the Founders are:

Mrs. W. S. Hilles and Mrs. Louis Bayard, in memory of their sister, Mrs. S. D. Warren, Boston; Sue White, Tennessee; Mary K. Macarty, New Hampshire; Mrs. John G. Berquist, New York; Anna D. Geller, New York; Charlotte Ruffin, New York; Helen N. Gargan, District of Columbia; Sophie Meredith, Virginia; Mrs. F. H. Dale, California; Mrs. J. A. Trowbridge, New York; Genevieve Fuller, Massachusetts; Annie C. Wimpfheimer, New York; Elizabeth Salisbury, New York; Mrs. George Day, Connecticut; Katherine E. Campbell, New York; Mrs. Charles A. Farwell, Louisiana; Rebecca Winsor, Pennsylvania; Mrs. T. H. Shivert, New York; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, New York; Mrs. Clara Breckinridge, Ohio; Mrs. Dwight Fowler, Ohio; Mrs. C. H. Lewis, Ohio; Augusta Gould-Batchelor, Illinois; Mrs. Earl Gordon, District of Columbia; Corneilia Treuthart, Ohio; Mrs. Max Rotter, Wisconsin; Mrs. W. B. Somerville, for Richmond Branch; Helen S. Rapley, District of Columbia; Rowena Graves, Colorado; Margaret Whittemore, California; Annie Wilson, District of Columbia; Elizabeth Kent, California; Carol A. Rehfisch, California; Marion A. Phillips, Ohio; Annie B. Balmer, Illinois; Wenona Martin, New York; Laura Berrien, District of Columbia; Jessie Dell, District of Columbia; Emma Wold, District of Columbia; Mrs. Max Levy, Louisiana; Letitia Snow, District of Columbia; Mrs. S. E. Solly, Colorado, and Lucy Branham, Maryland.

The State chairmen of housefurnishing committees are: Virginia, Mrs. George F. Pflaster; Missouri, Mrs. Fred Sutton; Delaware, Florence Bayard Hilles; Michigan, Mrs. Nelson Whittemore; Ohio, Mrs. Valentine Winters; New York, Mrs. John Jay White; Upstate New York, Edith Ainge; New Hampshire, Mary K. Macarty; South Carolina, Anita Pollitzer and Marie E. Barwick; Iowa, Lela Gray; Minnesota, Myrtle Cain, who herself painted three rooms; New Mexico, Mrs. Arthur Kellam; Colorado, Dr. Caroline Spencer; New Jersey, Alice Paul and Grace Osgood; the District of Columbia, Mrs. Wymond Bradbury.

Mrs. Hilles' work as National Chairman of the Housefurnishing Committee has been invaluable. From the first time she came to inspect the building, and walked up and down stairs, studying each room from cellar to the fourth floor of every house over and over again, planning the redeocration and furnishing of the rooms at the least cost and the greatest advantage to the Woman's Party, until the day this story is written, Mrs. Hilles has labored indefatigably to make National Headquarters into what it is today, and what it will be for the future—a beautiful and dignified home of inestimable value to the Equal Rights movement.

Press Comment

Mabel Vernon

Kansas Woman's Journal,
Topeka, Kansas,
July, 1926.

WE were mighty proud of the masterly argument presented by our Mabel Vernon in behalf of the forward march, and solidarity of women. Miss Vernon has been in Kansas so often that we know her sincerity. She always rings true. One may not be able to go the entire way with her and her party, but we must give them credit for sincerity.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EDITH AINGE, *Treasurer*
NETTIE TRAIL: *C. P. A., Auditor.*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to July 31, 1926, $1,354,485.78.

Contributions, memberships, and other receipts, August 1 to 20, 1926:

Mrs. John Jay White, N. Y.	$100.00
Per Kansas City (Missouri) Branch: (Kansas City Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. Edward H. Cornelius	.50
Mrs. W. F. Griffin	.50
Mrs. George Lorraine	.50
Mrs. William J. McKenzie	.50
Mrs. George D. Marshall	.50
Mrs. L. G. Strasser	.50
Mrs. Samuel Blodgett	.50
Mrs. George Blodgett	.50
Mrs. Nellie Blye McGrail	.50
Mrs. J. B. Lilly	.50
Mrs. Phillip Hahn	.50
Mrs. W. F. Middlecopf	.50
Miss Chloe Peterson	.50
Mrs. M. L. Schraden	.50
Mrs. Dora Belew	.50
Mrs. Ivan Dean Myers	.50
Mrs. Emma Powell	.50
Mrs. W. F. White	.50
Mrs. Genevieve Thomas Wheeler	.50
Mrs. Fred E. Sutton	.50
Mrs. Harry O. Mittong	.50
Mrs. Estelle Balfour Bennett	.50
Mrs. Frances Bristor, Calif.	5.00
Miss Ruby A. Black, D. C.	10.00
Per Delaware Branch: (Delaware Branch retaining one-half)	
Dr. Margaret I. Handy	.50
Miss Florence V. Marley	.50
Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, N. Y.	35.30
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.	100.00
Mrs. Edwin C. Jones, Del.	50.00
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.	50.00
Mrs. F. L. Ransome, Ariz.	6.00
Mrs. Adele T. Salisbury, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Mathilde L. Selig, Md.	1.00
Miss Ina Pearl Lowthorp, N. Y.	1.00
Per California Branch: (California Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. Henry A. Melvin	.50
Mrs. F. P. Knott	5.00
Miss Louise Sitzenstock	1.00
Mrs. J. L. Dobbins	.50
Miss Carol A. Rehfisch	5.00
Miss Fannie W. McLean	5.00
Miss Jessica Lee Briggs	.50
Mrs. H. G. Hacke	.50
Dr. S. F. W. Easton	.50
Mrs. Margaret R. Gimbal	1.00
Mrs. Jessica C. Hanscom	5.00
Mrs. Cora Paterson	.50
Mrs. C. W. Shipman	.50
Mrs. Richard Merker	.50
Mrs. Robert J. Clancy	.50
Mrs. John L. McGinn	5.00
Mrs. Bertha L. Fitzpatrick	.50
Miss N. Solomon	.50
Mrs. Pearl Sanders Whitney	5.00
Mrs. Gaillard Stoney	5.00
Mrs. John W. Smith	.50
Mrs. Rowena Meeks Abdy	15.00
Mrs. M. A. Doughty	.50
Miss Frederica Meyerstein	.50
Mrs. E. Clemons Horst	5.00
Mrs. C. M. Hawkins	5.00
Miss Caroline Kellogg	.50
Mrs. Claire C. McNeal	.50
Miss Maud McCreery	.50
Mrs. Anna W. Mills	5.00
Miss Ruth Cooper	5.00
Mrs. M. E. Pethick	.50
Dr. Edith G. Fosnes	.50
Mrs. Sadie L. Cook	.50
Mrs. Henry K. Bradley	.50
Mrs. M. F. Wilson	.50
Mrs. Rupert Hughes	5.00
Miss Ida May Adams	5.00
Dr. Cora Smith King	5.00
Mrs. Annette B. Good	.50
Mrs. Kate Hagen	.50
Miss Beatrice H. Woodward	.50
Mrs. Pearl G. Rollenberg	.50
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Emile Berliner, D. C.	100.00
Miss Annie M. Fitz, Mass.	2.00
Miss Alice Paul, N. J.	4,333.34
Mrs. Elizabeth VanZandt Bayan, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Sybil Jane Moore, Iowa	1.00
Miss Ella Underwood, D. C.	1.00
Miss Grace Henshaw, Mass.	5.00
Miss Ronah Gordon, N. Y.	3.00
Mrs. Genevieve Parkhurst, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Katharine B. Mazyck, S. C.	1.00
Mrs. Dora E. Felt, Ill.	3.00
Miss Laura Berrien, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Grace Van H. Hogeboom-Henderson, Pa.	25.00
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	259.00
Telephone receipts	3.35
Refund for cable	2.97
Refund for electricity	.50
Sale of postage	.41
Sale of leaflets "1913-1926"	12.68
Sale of general literature	.70
Sale of "50-50" pins	.50
Sale of "Jailed for Freedom"	2.00
Sale of "Story of the Woman's Party"	2.00
EQUAL RIGHTS subscriptions (forwarded to EQUAL RIGHTS office)	8.00
Total receipts, August 1 to 20	$5,254.75
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to August 20, 1926	$1,359,740.53

CORRECTION: The following items were omitted from report appearing in issue of April 12, 1926:

Maryland Branch	$27.00
Sale of seals	1.00

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